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MT2000

Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter

Installation and Operational Manual



The Direction in Level Detection

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Thank you for using the K-TEK MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Transmitter. The MT2000 has been designed for ease of use and to offer extensive configuration capabilities. You are urged to review this manual in its entirety prior to use. This will eliminate most installation problems due to improper configuration.

We, the K-TEK Family, sincerely hope you receive many years of reliable use from this transmitter and welcome your feedback to consistently improve our products.

When it comes to measuring the level of bulk solids, liquids, and everything in between, guided wave radar technology now offers more level-detection capabilities than ever before. For an ever-widening range of previously hard-to-measure products such as molten sulfur, liquid ammonia and petrochemicals, guided wave radar transmitters provide accurate level measurements even under harsh chemical environments, wide variations in operating temperatures and pressures, and low dielectric constants. Great strides have also been taken in making these units easier to configure to a variety of process applications coupled with the simplicity of integrating these devices with most digital communication protocols. These improvements come as welcome relief to process engineers within an expanded range of level applications across several different industries that seek solutions to measuring the contents of tanks, silos, hoppers, bins, mixing basins, and vessels.

Because radar transmitters have no moving parts, radar has already established a dominant niche in level measuring that quickly distances itself from mechanical means, which don't hold up as well in dirty service. Radar achieves its non-mechanical level detection capability by measuring the time of flight of the transmitted signal.

Known more accurately as Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR), the process involves:

1. Sending microwave energy down into a vessel.
2. When the pulse of radar energy reaches the product (indicated by a change in impedance), part of the pulse is reflected back toward the transmitter.
3. A receiver measures the exact duration of time between the transmitted and reflected signal—the "time of flight."
4. The device analyzes this time and ultimately displays the level of the product as a distance in feet, meters, or other engineering units.

Through-air technology clearly pioneered the way for radar in terms of level measurement. However, one of the major problems of non-contact (with the product to be measured) through-air radar is the high probability of false echoes. Simply pointing a radar transmitter toward the bottom of a silo allows unguided waves to bounce off the sides of the vessel itself, returning many divergent signals that must be canceled out at the receiving end. Part of the problem stems from the wide dispersion of radar beams, which radiate away from the transmitting antenna in the shape of an ever-widening cone. A similar problem also presents itself in ultrasonic measurements where divergent angles of up to 20 degrees are routine.

These obstacles have now been overcome with the arrival of guided-wave radar transmitters. While fundamentally relying on the same conventional time-of-flight technology used in through-air radars, guided-wave radars go one step further by controlling the spread of radar beams via a "probe" that is introduced directly into the product to be measured. Typically, the wave-guide is a specially designed metal rod or cable. Since the guide concentrates the radar signal within a small-diameter (often less than 12 inches) cylinder along the probe, it doesn't disperse and reflect off materials that are not representative of product level. This results in a higher level of performance and reliability from the guided-wave device. Furthermore, the ease of configuration eliminates wasted time, as the need no longer exists to spend time programming a unit to ignore erroneous readings from the sides of the tank.

The advantages to guided-wave radar clearly play out when it comes to meeting the real-world challenges faced by engineers in correctly determining product levels within storage and processing containers.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1 Storage Information

If required, storage prior to installation should be indoors at ambient temperature, not to exceed the following:

Temperature range: -40 to 150 degrees F.

Humidity: 0 to 100% R.H. non-condensing.

2.2 Ambient Temperature

The MT2000 electronics temperature may not exceed 170°F / 77°C. For higher ambient temperatures, a high temperature option extension is required. The probe process temperature shall not exceed the temperature stated in the specifications for the given coupler.

2.3 Description & Principle of Operation

2.3.1 Direct Reflect Mode (standard)

The MT2000 is a 4-20mA loop powered Smart Level Transmitter, which is microprocessor based and is available with HART or Honeywell DE digital output. It uses very low power microwave energy to determine the level of the product being measured. In order to obtain optimum performance, it is important to understand the basic principle of operation. The electronics housing is typically fitted with a special adapter "Coupler" serving as a process connection and seal, and holding a solid rod or a cable. The rod or cable "Probe" hangs into the vessel and acts as a wave-guide, i.e. the microwave energy stays concentrated around the probe and along its length, instead of being dispersed in a cone, as it would be if there was no probe.

A measurement cycle consists of the following:

1. A very short "pulse" of microwave energy is applied at the coupler, to the Probe.
2. The pulse travels along the length of the probe and when it encounters a discontinuity that is a dielectric constant change, such as the product surface, some of the energy is reflected and travels back towards the coupler.
3. When the reflected energy reaches the coupler, it is sensed by the electronics. By measuring the time elapsed between the initial pulse and the reflected one, the electronics can calculate the product level.
4. Since the microwave energy travels at the speed of light, one complete measurement cycle is made up of several thousands of Pulses. The electronics uses Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR), a sampling technique to reconstruct a waveform duplicating the actual real time signal, but at a much lower speed, so that it can be processed by the microprocessor. This process can be compared to using the stroboscope effect as when observing a piece of machinery turning at high speed with a strobe light.
5. The measurement cycles are made 10 times per second and processed by special filtering techniques, before generating a current output proportional to the level of the product.

A simplified signal trace as seen on an oscilloscope (Figure 2-1) can be divided into four identifiable sections:

- Start Pulse.
- Coupler Reflection.
- Signal Reflection
- End of Probe Reflection

2.3.1 Direct Reflect Mode (standard) (cont'd)

The measurement principle using TDR is based on the fact that a dielectric constant discontinuity or geometric change will yield a negative pulse having certain amplitude below the baseline. The greater the dielectric constant difference, the greater the negative amplitude of the return signal. This means that a signal will show up on the baseline if there is a substantial change from a nozzle diameter to an open tank, for example, as signal plot at the process connection. This fact needs to be taken into account in order to configure the MT2000 properly (Consult section on commissioning).

Displayed in Figure 2.1 is the return signal, as one would see it on an oscilloscope. Refer to troubleshooting section for oscilloscope set up. Abbreviations used are:

GS Gain Setting
THV Threshold Voltage
LRV Lower Range Value (4 mA)
L1 Unmeasurable Zone (Top of Probe)

BLK Blanking
URV Upper Range Value (20 mA)
LL1 Liquid Level 1
L2 Unmeasurable Zone (End of Probe)

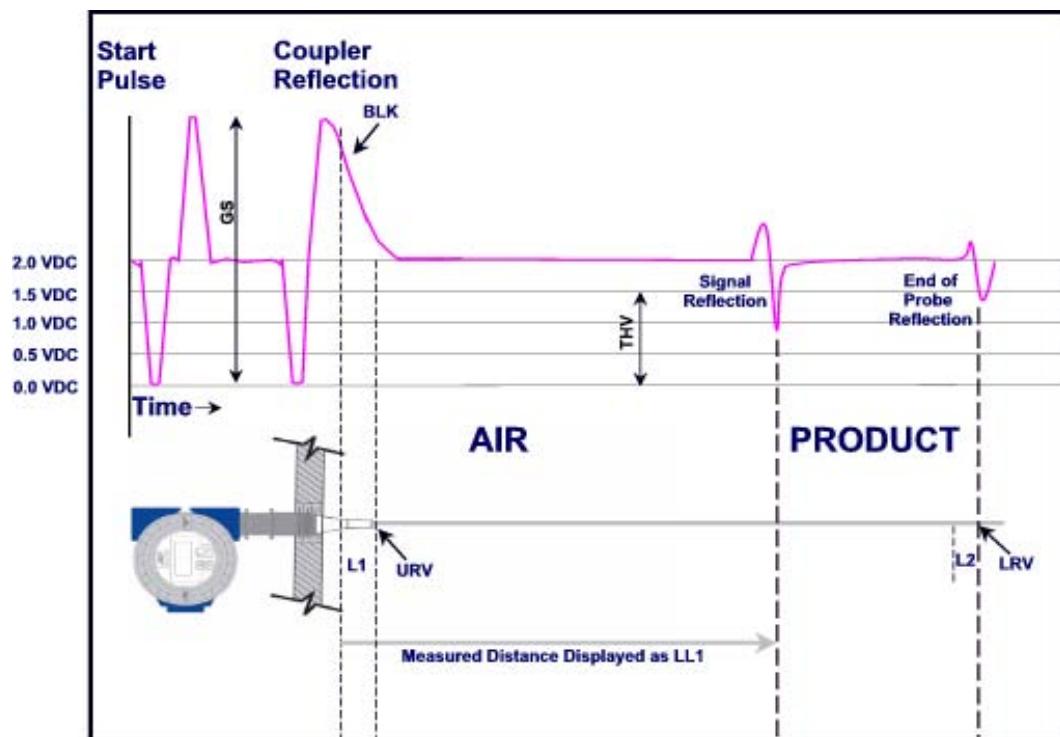


Figure 2.1

2.3.2 Ultra Low Dielectric (ULD) Measure Method

To effectively measure the level of very low dielectric products a different methodology is needed due to the poor reflection of the pulse on the surface of the product. This reflection is not strong enough to make a reliable level measurement. To achieve reliable and precise measurement the MT2000 uses the Ultra Low Dielectric (ULD) measurement method. This method requires the use of a flexible cable utilizing a weight / target assembly at the bottom end of a precisely known length. The pulse travels through the air at a known velocity and then passes through the product at a reduced velocity depending on the product dielectric constant.

Note: Reference Section 4.4.4 for ULD Mode setup and configuration.

3. INSTALLATION

3.1 Mounting Requirements

IMPORTANT: To obtain the best return signal from the product level it is recommended to mount the MT2000 coupler directly into the top of the vessel if the vessel material is metal, or into a metal plate if the vessel is non-metallic. A flat metal surface perpendicular to the probe acts as a "launch plate", minimizing the loss of microwave energy from dispersion (Figure 3-1). When this configuration is not practical the MT2000 can be installed in flanged nozzles, as long as the mounting details are taken into account. Please refer to the recommended mounting information as described in Appendix I "Mounting Configurations".

CAUTIONS:

- 1. The housing cover can only be removed when the unit is installed in a non-hazardous area, when installed with intrinsic safety barrier, or when power is removed from the transmitter.
- 2. Tanks constructed of concrete additionally require probe mountings be:
 - a. 1 ft. / 0.3 m from wall with up to 20 ft. / 6.1 meter measuring length.
 - b. 2 ft. / 0.61 m from wall over 20 ft. / 6.1 meter measuring length.

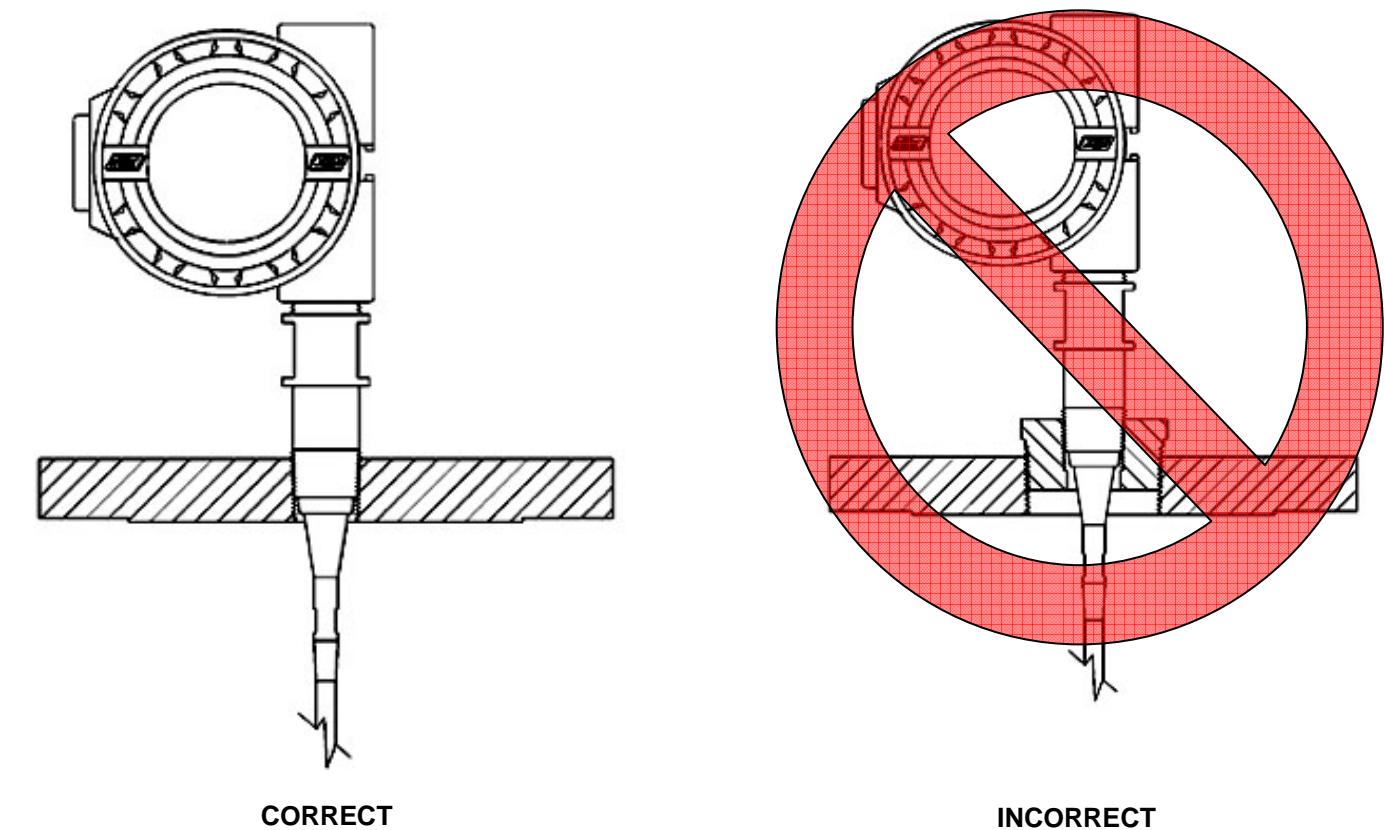


Figure 3.1

3.2 Shortening of Probe

The MT2000 single probe can be cut to length prior to installation. The MT2000 default factory configuration provides a measurement in engineering units with a zero referenced to the bottom of the sensing probe. The top of the probe yields a measurement equal to the probe length (Figure 3.2).

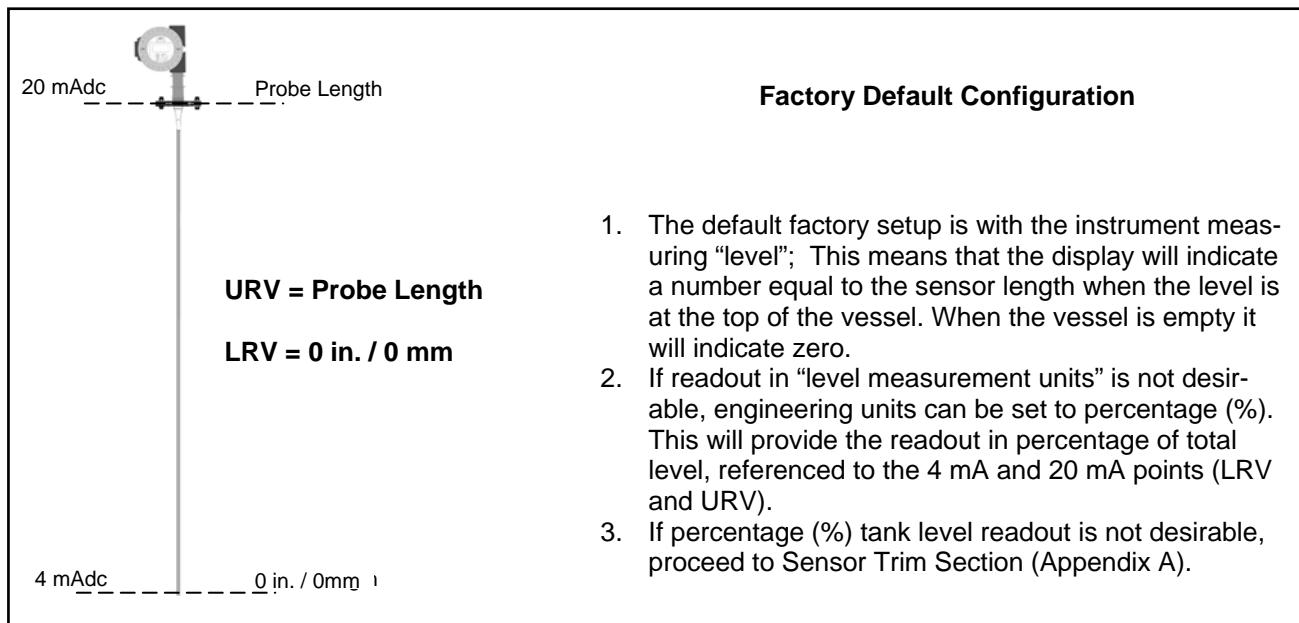


Figure 3.2

If the probe is shortened, the unit will indicate the distance as if the level was at the place where the probe was cut off as the lowest value, and read the change in EUN correctly **FROM THAT POINT— to the URV**.

Example: MT2000 was shipped (and trimmed) with a 10ft. probe. The probe was shortened by removing 3ft. leaving the total length at 7.0 ft. If the transmitter was installed with no further correction, the transmitter display (LL1) will indicate 3.0 ft. with the level at the end of the probe and 10ft. with the level at the top (a change of 7ft.). To set the transmitter to transmit 4 – 20 mA over the length of the probe, the following settings would need to be entered in the CAL menu:

LRV = 3.0 ft and URV = 10.0 ft.

If this is not desirable, one of the following can be done:

1. Change EUN = %. The level will now be shown (LL1) as 0.0% to 100.0%. (Note: LRV = 3.0 ft.; URV = 10.0 ft. in this example.)
2. Enter L1O = -3.0 ft. The unit will now display 0.0 ft to 7.0 ft for the above 7.0 ft level change. LRV and URV must be set (LRV = 0.0 ft., URV = 7.0 ft.) accounting for the offset, matching the display (0.0 to 7.0 ft).
3. Re-trim the unit to the actual sensor length – see Sensor Trim Section (Appendix A).

3.3 MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Guidelines

These guidelines are not absolute limits but rather limits that will ensure optimum performance and ease of configuration:

Cable sensor probe is preferred over rigid rod.

Cables in tube or Pipe:

- Use P11 (3/16" DIA) cable.
- In 3" Pipe: 10 Ft. Max cable without spacers, longer cable with spacer every 10 ft.
- In 1.5" or 2" pipe: 7 ft. max cable without spacers, longer cable with spacer every 5 ft.
- Three spacer sizes available for 1.5", 2", or 3" sch 160 pipe.
- Two spacer materials available, Teflon and ceramic (above 400°F).

3.3 MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Guidelines (cont'd)

Rods:

- 1/4"rod 5 ft. max, minimum 3" Dia. Stilling well if provided with stilling well.
- 1/2" rod 10 ft. max, minimum 3" Dia. Stilling well if provided with stilling well.
- In 2" pipe: 5ft. Max 1/4" or 1/2" rod.

Coaxial:

- C8 and C9 with rigid rod always fully assembled with sensor well from factory.

3.4 Wiring

Install conduit to 1/2" NPT port and run 18 gauge twisted, shielded pair to housing. Refer to attached wiring diagram on page 33 for typical loop wiring diagram and pg 31 for instructions applicable to intrinsic safety installation (Appendix H).

Apply loop power to the transmitter as follows:

Terminal Block +	14 Vdc minimum to 36 Vdc Maximum
Terminal Block -	To control System Input
Ground Screw	GROUND

Note: The "+Meter" and "-Meter" terminals are available to hook up a mA meter to monitor loop current, without breaking the loop.

3.5 ATEX Approval Information

Special Conditions for Safe Use

4. COMMISSIONING

Mounting: Installation and cable types used shall be in accordance with EN50-039 and the relevant codes of practice.

Wiring: The supply to the MT 2000 unit must be fed through a suitable Certified barrier/isolating interface mounted in the safe area.

4.1 Quickstart Procedure

An MT2000 from the factory will be set with several default parameters. These parameters have been selected to cover the widest range of dielectric constants (typical water based products) and in some cases no adjustments will be necessary.

Each unit will be trimmed with 0 inches at the end of the probe and a distance equal to the probe length at the face of the coupler. The calibration range will be set with 4mA at the end of the probe and 20 mA at the face of the coupler. For instance, In Figure 4-1, a 25-foot cable probe will indicate 300 inches and 20 mA at the top while indicating 0 inches and 4mA at the bottom. With this knowledge in hand, an MT2000 can be installed quickly and easily.

1. Remove all of the pieces of the MT2000 from the packaging and assemble them, if necessary.
2. Install the transmitter into its process connection and proceed with wiring. (See section 3.3 field wiring).
3. Power up the unit. All of the digits on the display will light up. The output from the transmitter will drop to 4mA, then start to climb to the level of the product.
4. Enter the Calibration menu using the pushbuttons on the faceplate. Select and set values for LRV (4mA) and URV (20mA).
5. When this is complete, the unit should be functioning and ready for normal operation.

If the output does not correspond with the level or does not change with the level movement, proceed to section 4.2.

4.1 Quickstart Procedure (cont'd)

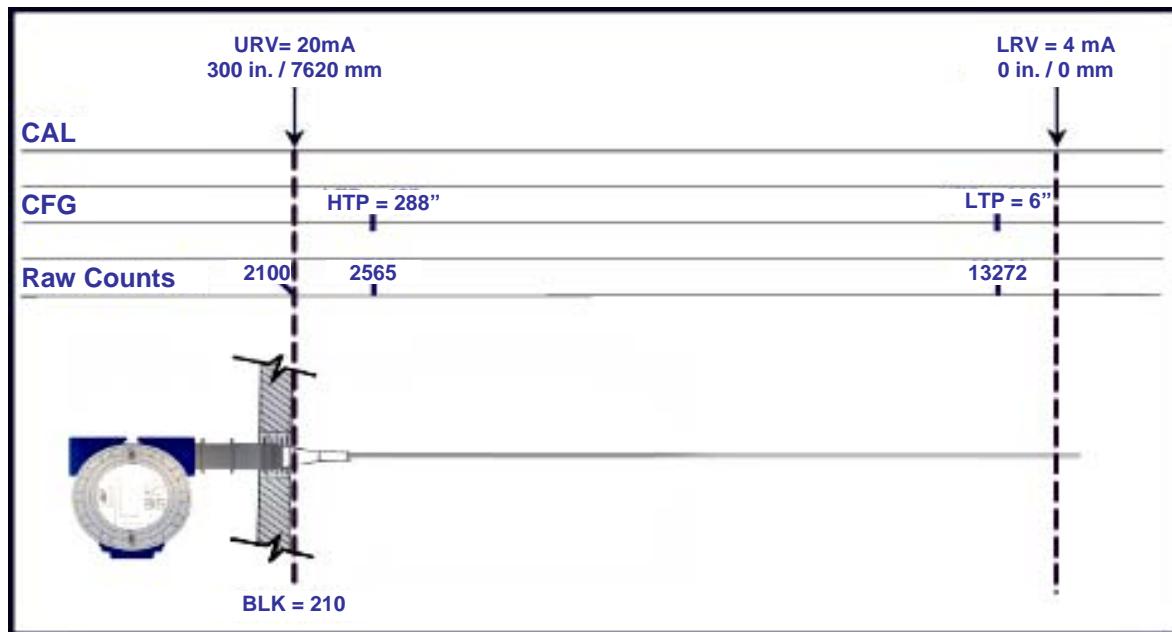


Figure 4.1

4.2 Verify Proper Power-Up

Apply power to the transmitter and verify that the display comes up and is active. The display update rate is approximately 4 seconds. The current draw should under no case exceed 21 mA and, in the event of a problem, refer to trouble-shooting section.

4.3 Setting the 4mA and 20 mA Points Using the Pushbutton Menu

The LCD Display (Figure 4-2) option offers a menu driven setup that uses the UP, DOWN and SELECT pushbuttons. Refer to the menu diagram (following this section) for navigation and selection instructions.

Note: The default factory setup is such that the instrument measures liquid level; i.e. the display will indicate a number equal to the sensor length when the level is at the top of the vessel, and will indicate a zero when the vessel is empty.

- Setting the 4mA point:

Under the CAL menu, go to the LRV (Lower Range Value) menu option. Press SELECT to change the value (in Engineering Units) for which the 4mA point is to be set. With the default factory setup, LRV is typically set to or near zero engineering units.

- Setting the 20mA point:

Under the CAL menu, go to the URV (Upper Range Value) menu option. Press SELECT to change the value (in Engineering Units) for which the 20mA point is to be set. With the default factory setup, URV is typically set to or near the actual probe length.

Note: The above steps do not require changing the level in the vessel.

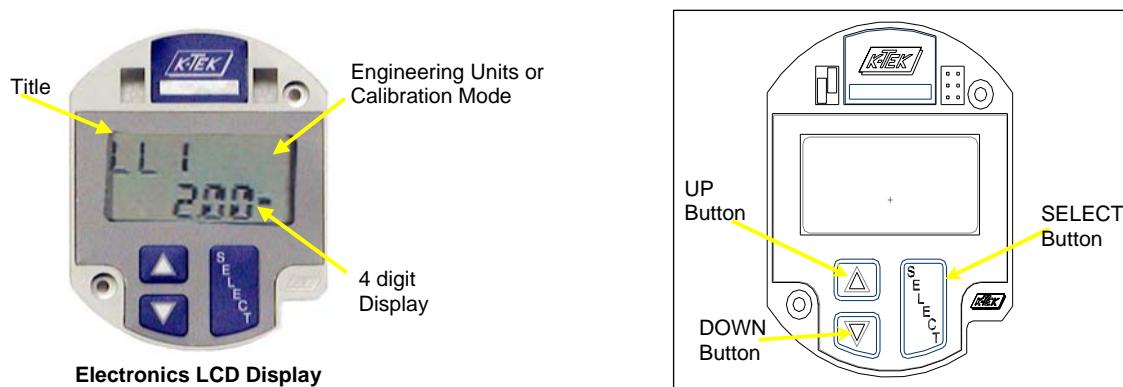
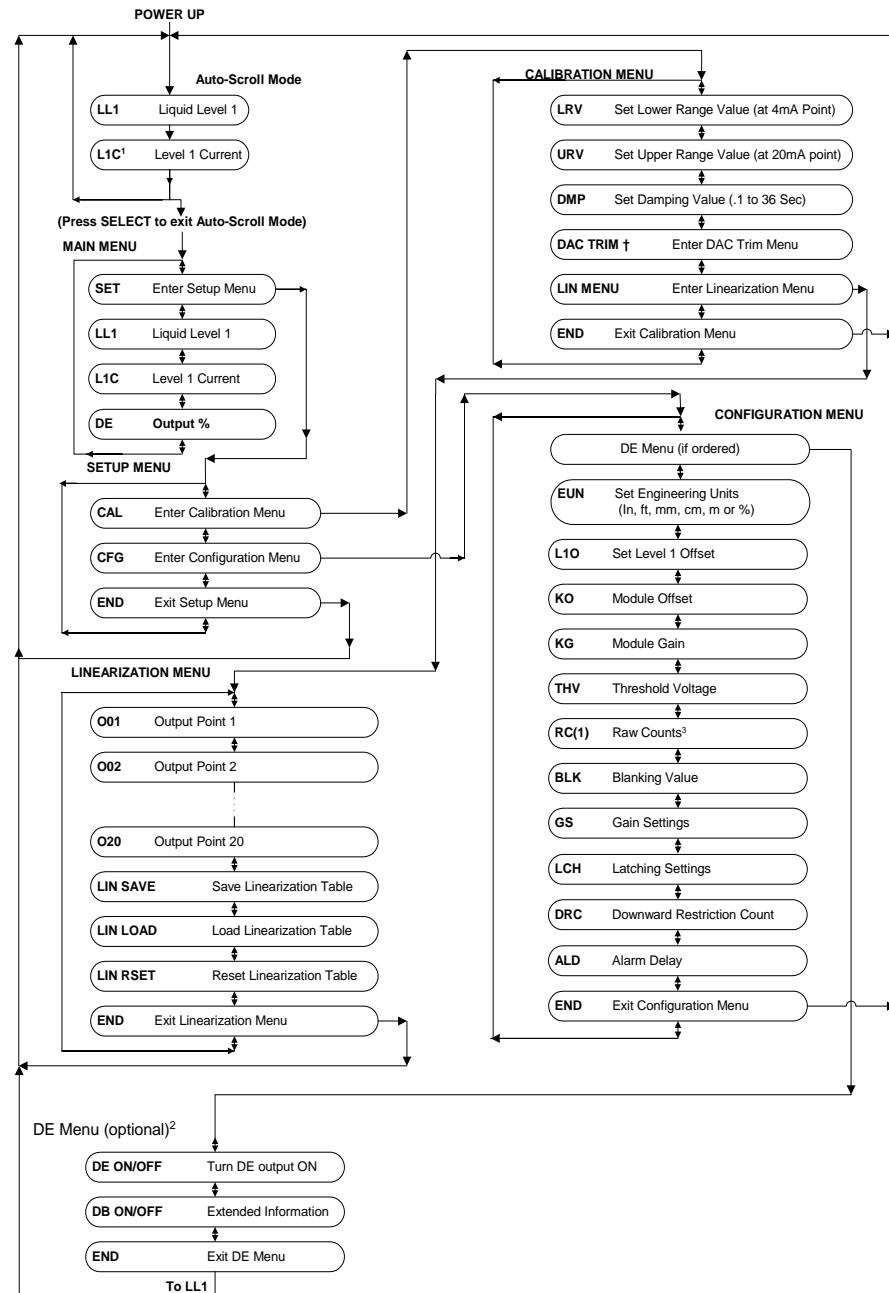


Figure 4.2

4.3.1 LCD Menu Operation

The LCD display is menu driven, uses the UP, DOWN, and SELECT pushbuttons for navigation.

- Press UP or DOWN to scroll through menu options.
- Press SELECT to select a menu option.
- When changing a variable use SELECT to move between signs or digits. When all digits flash an invalid value has been entered; press SELECT to continue



1. Press DOWN & SELECT together for 4mA trim or UP & SELECT together for 20 mA trim
2. Available on DE output models only.

4.4 Detailed Configuration Parameters

4.4.1 Direct Mode Blanking Menu

Note: This section only applies to direct mode measurement.

The blanking parameter (BLK) is used to ignore an extended nozzle that would otherwise cause a reflected signal at the top of the probe and result in a high level reading even when no product is in the vessel.

For probe configuration 1,2,5,6 or 7 (Appendix G) use the factory default BLK.

BLK can be changed by accessing SET followed by the CFG menu (refer to menu chart). If the MT2000 is installed in an extended nozzle or other configuration where the top of the tank is further than 1 inch from the probe coupler set BLK as follows:

For probe length < 100 ft. (30.5 m) add 4 to the BLK value for every 1 in (2.5 cm) of tank nozzle

For probe length \geq 100 ft. (30.5 m) add 2 to the BLK value for every 1 in (2.5 cm) of tank nozzle.

Example: RS=1: Nozzle length = 10" BLK=200 + 4(10) = 240

To verify settings are correct, proceed to CFG menu. Scroll down to RC (Raw Count) value display. RC (Raw Count) will decrease as levels rises and increase as level lowers. Caution: if RC value exceeds 4 digits, then the first digit is shown on the top line of the display.

If RC stays at a fixed low value around 2000 while the level changes the BLK is set too low and needs to be adjusted. Raise the level and stop when RC stops decreasing or top of the vessel is reached, whichever comes first. If RC stops decreasing before the top level is reached reduce the BLK.

To determine the actual level using Raw Counts use the following formula:

$$(RC - 2100) / 38 = \text{Distance in inches}$$

$$(\text{Distance} \times 38) + 2100 = \text{Expected Raw Counts (RC)}$$

Typical BLK Factory settings:

Transmitter Configuration from Model Number	
Range	/L Local Option
Probe length < 100 ft. / 30.5 m	BLK = 210
Probe length \geq 100 ft. / 30.5 m	BLK = 110



Figure 4.3

4.4.2 Threshold Level Parameter (THV) and Gain Setting (GS)

The threshold level and gain settings are used to fine tune the detection of products with different dielectric constants, and to adapt to different probe configurations. THV is typically set between 1.0 to 1.8.

Note: Lower THV values make the transmitter less sensitive and higher THV values make the unit more sensitive to lower dielectrics. GS is typically set to 2 or 4. GS = 1 is lower gain than GS = 2, and GS = 3 is lower Gain than GS = 4.

For probe configurations 1,2,3a, and 3b (Appendix G), with a dielectric constant above 10 use the factory default settings THV=1.5, GS=2.

For probe configurations 4,5,6,7,8,9,10a, 10b, THV settings of 1.65 ± 0.15 are typical, depending on fluid dielectric constant using GS = 4.

4.4.2 Threshold Level Parameter (THV) and Gain Setting (GS) (cont'd)

The following values should be used as starting points:

For Mounting Configuration 1,2,3a and 3b, (direct insertion in tank - no stilling well applications, no coaxial probes) with the following dielectric constant:	GS	THV
≥ 10	2*	1.5*
≥ 3 and < 10	2	1.7
For Mounting Configuration 4,5,6,7,8,9,10a & 10b with the following dielectric constant: (ground plane probe / installation applications - coaxial probes stilling well, EC chambers)	GS	THV
≥ 10	4	1.0
< 10	4*	1.7*

*Factory Default

Assuming the 4 mA point is set toward the bottom end of the probe and that the 20 mA point is set toward the top, for a given GS setting:

- If THV is set too high the output will either read high or spike high.
- If THV is set too low the output will either read low down to 3.8 mA, spike low, or be in fault high (21mA) or fault low (3.6mA).
- Adjust THV as needed to obtain a steady output reflecting the actual level over the usable measuring range.

NOTE: If a stable output cannot be obtained, refer to trouble-shooting section or to Appendix F for viewing sensor signal using an oscilloscope.

4.4.3 Advanced Parameter Settings

• L1O

Level One Offset is used to offset the level output of the transmitter to match the actual level in your tank or vessel. This offset allows the transmitter to be calibrated so that the 4mA is equal to a value higher than zero. There are several cases when Level Offset can be used:

1. To accommodate for a non-measurable length at the bottom of the probe.
2. To accommodate for the length of the probe being shorter than the actual length of the tank or vessel due to agitator or other devices near the bottom.
3. To synchronize two redundant transmitters
4. To allow a zero-based measured variable which is used when an EC measurement needs to correlate locally to a sight glass. It also simplifies setting the range (from tap to tap)

L1O can be positive or negative and as much as 50% of the sensor trim span (HTP-LTP). Figure 4.4 shows a typical L1O offset.

Example: If the end of the probe, in Figure 4.4, were 4 inches off the bottom of the tank the L1O Level Offset would be 4. If the Measured Level were 21 inches then the local indicator would indicate 25 inches (21 +4) and the 4-20 mA signal would indicate a level of 25 inches. This will provide local indication and signal of the actual level of 25 inches.

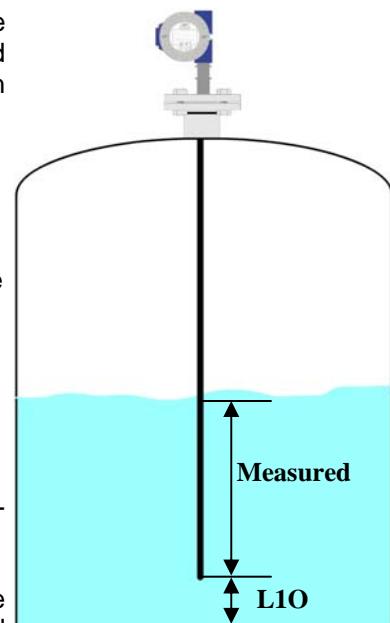


Figure 4.4

4.4.3 Advanced Parameter Settings (cont'd)

- **KO & KG**

KO and KG parameters should only be changed during the replacement of an electronic module. Refer to troubleshooting section

- **LCH**

For Devices configured to measure 0 at the end of the probe, this value defines the sensitivity of the Latching feature. When this feature is enabled, and the detected signal extends past the end of the probe, the resulting output is "latched" at 0, until the signal is again detected at the end of the probe. To disable this feature, set this value to 0. If your application has a use for this feature, it is recommended that this value be set to "20" for RNG=1, and "10" for RNG=2. If this value is not sufficient for the latching to take effect, lower this value as necessary.

- **DRC**

This feature is used in conjunction with the latching feature to determine the ease with which the output may become unlatched. With this value enabled, the return signal must be detected above a certain point near the end of the probe, identified by DRC. To disable this feature, set it to 0. To enable this feature, set the value to 40 (recommended). For turbulent processes, raise this value as necessary.

- **ALD**

Alarm Delay specifies the time (in seconds) an alarm condition will be ignored before the module enters its alarm condition (Hi or Lo, according to the FAULT HIGH/LOW jumper settings). Any condition generating an alarm (loss of echo) must last longer than the specified amount of time before the transmitter's output will be affected. During the ALD timing period, the transmitter's output is held steady at the last good signal. If the alarm condition clears before ALD times out, the transmitter assumes normal operation. If the time delay is fulfilled without the alarm condition clearing, the transmitter's output goes immediately (by passing all output damping settings) into the fail condition selected by the jumpers on the module face (Hi = 21 mA / Lo = 3.6 mA).

The primary use for this function is to compensate for applications that are typically low dielectric constant fluids and that may be either boiling or flashing, causing a momentary loss of the signal echo. ALD will keep the process from being upset, allowing the random condition to pass without impacting the transmitter's mA output.

Notes:

- The DMP (transmitter's output damping) parameter is bypassed when the alarm delay (ALD) time out.
- When the alarm condition clears, DMP is again bypassed and the output goes directly to the value generated by the level.
- Factory default setting is for ALD 2.0 seconds.

- **RNG**

All sensors with a measuring range less than 100 ft. / 30.5 m use the factory default value RNG=1 and do not require changing this parameter. For a measuring range greater than 100 ft. / 30.5 m, RNG should be set to RNG = 2 by accessing factory menu setup (Refer to menu chart).

- **LTP**

Sensor Trim "Lower Trim Point" defines a point on the sensor at which the display will indicate the value entered for LTP. Refer to Appendices Section for Sensor Trim instructions.

- **HTP**

Sensor Trim "High Trim Point" defines a point on the sensor at which the display will indicate the value entered for HTP. Refer to appendices Section for Sensor Trim instructions.

Note: When performing a Sensor Trim (Appendix A), one defines how the device makes measurements, in term of Engineering Units, at 2 points on the sensor. All other level points on the sensor are derived from a linear formula passing through LTP and HTP.

4.4.4 Ultra Low Dielectric (ULD) Mode Configuration

Note: Use this method for very low dielectric solids only, when little or no usable signal can be obtained from the product surface. Use in solids measurement applications with $1.3 < DC < 2.0$. If the DC is above this 2.0 value please contact the factory for application support. Special calibration of the Trim Points is required.

1. The dielectric constant of the material must be stable and below 2. If the dielectric constant is above 2 and the MT2000 cannot be operated reliably in the direct reflect mode; the ultra low dielectric mode of measurement may be used if the target at the end of the probe/cable can be detected reliably with the vessel full. We recommend viewing the target reflection with an oscilloscope with the vessel full to verify that the measurement can be made reliably.
2. A suitable target is required at the bottom end of the sensor probe/cable. A 3" minimum diameter centering disk with holes is suitable, but needs to be on the cable, above any weight.
3. Set the Threshold Level THV = 1.5 V and the Gain Setting GS = 2
4. Set BLK to reject any signal above the target. Estimate BLK based on length of the probe/cable. $BLK = 170 + L * 3.8$ (L in inches)
5. The following procedures assume that the MT2000 is set up with the factory standard trim values of zero at the top of the probe.
6. If the product dielectric constant is known, calculate the desired LRV (4 mA point) and URV (20 mA point) values with the following formula and example below:

I = indicated level on read out with factory standard trim (inches, ft, mm, cm or m)

H = actual or desired height above the target at the end of the probe/cable

L = length of probe/cable from the coupler to the target (same units as H)

DC = product dielectric constant

$$I = H * \text{SQRT}(DC) - H + L$$

Calculate **I** at the desired LRV and URV. Make sure that EUN (engineering units), with the exception of percentage (%), are set at the same units used in the calculation. Enter the desired LRV and URV using the Calibration Menu of the MT2000.

After the LRV and URV have been entered, change the engineering units to % so that the MT2000 display will indicate level relative to the vessel.

Example: Probe length (L) is 360" from the target to the coupler. The product dielectric is 1.4. Desired 4 mA point is 12" above the target (H=12"). Desired 20 mA point is 24" below the coupler (H=336"). See Figure 4.5.

$$\begin{array}{ll} LRV = H * \text{SQRT}(DC) - H + L & URV = H * \text{SQRT}(DC) - H + L \\ LRV = 12 * \text{SQRT}(1.4) - 12 + 360 & URV = 336 * \text{SQRT}(1.4) - 336 + 360 \\ LRV = 362.20" & URV = 421.56" \end{array}$$

Set LRV and URV to these values, and then change EUN to %. If EUN are not changed to % the indicator on the MT2000 will indicate 362.20" at 4 mA and 421.56" at 20 mA.

If the product dielectric constant is not known, establish a known level in the vessel. The most accurate results will occur when the known level is as high as possible. Use the following formula to calculate the product dielectric constant:

I = indicated level on read out with factory standard trim (inches, ft, mm, cm or m)

H = actual or desired height above the target at the end of the probe/cable

L = length of probe/cable from the coupler to the target (same units as H)

DC = product dielectric constant

$$DC = ((I + H - L) / H)^2$$

After determining DC go to the previous Step 6 above to complete the setup.

4.4.4 Ultra Low Dielectric (ULD) Mode Configuration (cont'd)

If it is not practical to establish a known level in the vessel before commissioning the MT2000 a demo MT2000 with a short probe can be used in a small container of the product to estimate the product dielectric constant with this procedure. If this estimated DC is used, we recommend verifying it later with a known vessel level that is as high as possible.

Example: Using the same conditions in Step 6, we establish a level 24" from the top of the probe/cable ($H = 336"$). The readout on the MT2000 indicates 421.56". Calculate DC as follows (Refer to Figure 4-5):

$$DC = ((I + H - L) / H)^2$$
$$DC = ((421.56 + 336 - 360) / 336)^2$$
$$DC = 1.40$$

Note: LRV and URV can be calculated using the procedure in Step 6. (see page 15)

4.5 Advanced Output Configuration

4.5.1 DAC Trim

 **CAUTION:** DAC Trim causes the output to change from reading level to a fixed 4 mA or 20 mA. If this is done while unit is in operation, it can cause an alarm or shutdown.

The MT2000 Guided Wave Radar level transmitter is a truly digital transmitter. The 4 mA and 20 mA values are set at National Bureau of Standards traceable values. At individual facilities the standard values may vary slightly.

DAC Trim is used to force the MT2000's 4 mA and 20 mA points to agree with an external meter or measuring device. From DAC trim menu use the DOWN arrow and SELECT to set the 4 mA point and use the UP and SELECT for the 20 mA point.

4.5.2 Setting the DAC trim

1. Connect an external meter or refer to measuring device for 4 mA point.
2. Press DOWN arrow and SELECT buttons together for one (1) second to select 4 mA point. Use select button to scroll through numbers. Use UP and DOWN arrows to adjust the number to agree with meter.
3. Press UP arrow and SELECT buttons together for one (1) second to select 20 mA point. Use select button to scroll through numbers. Use UP and DOWN arrows to adjust the number to agree with meter.
4. To exit DAC trim menu use the UP or DOWN arrows to scroll until END appears in LCD. Press SELECT and the MT2000 will return to normal working mode.

4.5.3 Displayed Engineering Units (EUN):

The unit is capable of displaying level output in inches, feet, millimeters, centimeters, meters, or in percent of range.

- Selecting an Engineering Unit
 - Under the CFG menu, go to the EUN menu option.
 - Press SELECT, then press UP or DOWN to cycle between engineering units.

When the LCD is displaying the intended unit, press SELECT once more to set the engineering unit (the display should stop blinking). If the transmitter will not accept the engineering units change attempting to be made, it indicates that there is an overflow in digits based on a value 50% greater than the sensor trim span $((HTP - LTP) \times 150)$. This is most likely to occur when attempting to change the existing EUN to mm (millimeters). The module will not accept the new EUN and revert back to the previous EUN selection.

Note: If the engineering units (EUN) or any other number requires more than 4 digits to display, the most significant digit will appear as the last digit on the top line, giving a possibility of displaying 5 significant digits up to 99999.

4.5.4 4 - 20 mA Output Damping (DMP):

Damping helps to reduce the affects of rapid or irregular movement of the fluid level in a tank or vessel. Damping simply adjusts the time between readings. A higher number allows for more stability.

- The output damping can be changed from the DMP in the CAL menu.
- The factory default damping setting is 0.8 sec.

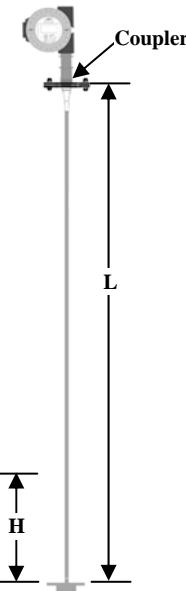


Figure 4.5

4.5.5 Bench Calibration of the 4mA & 20mA Points:

After the transmitter is configured correctly, a manual bench calibration of the 4mA and 20mA points using hands or targets, can be done as follows.

Note: The following applies to single or dual Rod and Cable probes only. Other assemblies such as coaxial probes must be calibrated with products.

If the probe is a rod, position it so that it stands clear of any objects (minimum of 6 in. / 152 mm). For support use only very low dielectric materials (such as Styrofoam blocks). If the probe is a cable hang the cable vertically in open space or place it under tension between the coupler and cable end. An open palm of the hand or a metal plate can be used as a target if placed perpendicular to the probe. Use the front of the hand as the measuring surface, and place rod between two middle fingers. A suitable metal target can be a 6 in. / 152 mm diameter plate with a slot or hole in the center, to slide over the sensing rod. This method will simulate high dielectric product such as water.

- Setting the 4mA point:
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the **UP & DOWN** buttons together for 3 seconds.
 - Place hand or target at 0% level and press the **DOWN** button for 1 second to set the output at 4.00mA.
- Setting the 20mA point:
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the **UP & DOWN** buttons together for 3 seconds.
 - Place hand or target at 100% level and press the **UP** button for 1 second to set the output at 20.00mA.

Note: The above steps can be repeated as many times as required. The easiest way to set the 4 mA and 20 mA points is through the CAL menu as described in Section 4.3.

4.5.6 4mA & 20mA Calibration Using Actual Level Input:

A manual calibration of the 4mA and 20mA points using the actual vessel level can be done as follows:

- Setting the 4mA point:
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the **UP & DOWN** buttons together for 3 seconds.
 - Establish a tank level of 0% and press the **DOWN** button for 1 second to set the output at 4.00mA.
- Setting the 20mA point:
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the **UP & DOWN** buttons together for 3 seconds.
 - Establish a tank level of 100% and press the **UP** button for 1 second to set the output at 20.00mA.

Notes: The above steps can be repeated as many times as required.

- Should CALIBRATE be entered inadvertently, pressing SELECT will exit this function, making no changes to LRV or URV.

4.5.7 Reversing The Output Action Using Actual Level Input

- Adjust the level to 50% (+ or - 10%).
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the UP & DOWN buttons together for 1 second and press the DOWN button for 1 second to set the output at 4.00 mA.
- Adjust the level to the new SPAN point.
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the UP & DOWN buttons together for 1 second and press the UP button for 1 second to set the output at 20.00 mA.
- Adjust the level to where the ZERO needs to be set.
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the UP & DOWN buttons together for 1 second and press the DOWN button for 1 second to set the output at 4.00 mA.
- Reset the span a second time.
 - Enter the calibration mode by pressing the UP & DOWN buttons together for 1 second and press the UP button for 1 second to set the output at 0.00 mA.



Figure 4.6
Example of Display in Calibration Mode

4.5.8 Jumper Switch Settings

The jumper switches are located on the top of the electronics module and can be set up as follows (Figure 4.7).

4.5.8.1 ALARM (left jumper)

Placing the jumper to the lower position causes the output to go to 21.00 mA when there is a loss of signal or transmitter malfunction. Placing the jumper to the upper position causes the output to go to 3.62 mA when there is a loss of signal or transmitter malfunction.

Note: For the change to go into effect transmitter power must be cycled OFF and ON.

The alarm output works in conjunction with the ALD setting accessed from the configuration (CFG) menu. The output will go to alarm state only if there is a loss of signal that lasts at least the duration of the alarm delay. The alarm delay default value is two (2) seconds. For instance the output will hold the last measured value if there is a loss of signal lasting less than two (2) seconds and will go into the alarm condition if the loss signal exceeds two (2) seconds.

4.5.8.2 WRITE PROTECT (right jumper)

When the jumper is in the lower position the transmitter configuration cannot be changed manually or with a hand-held communicator (Figure 4.7).

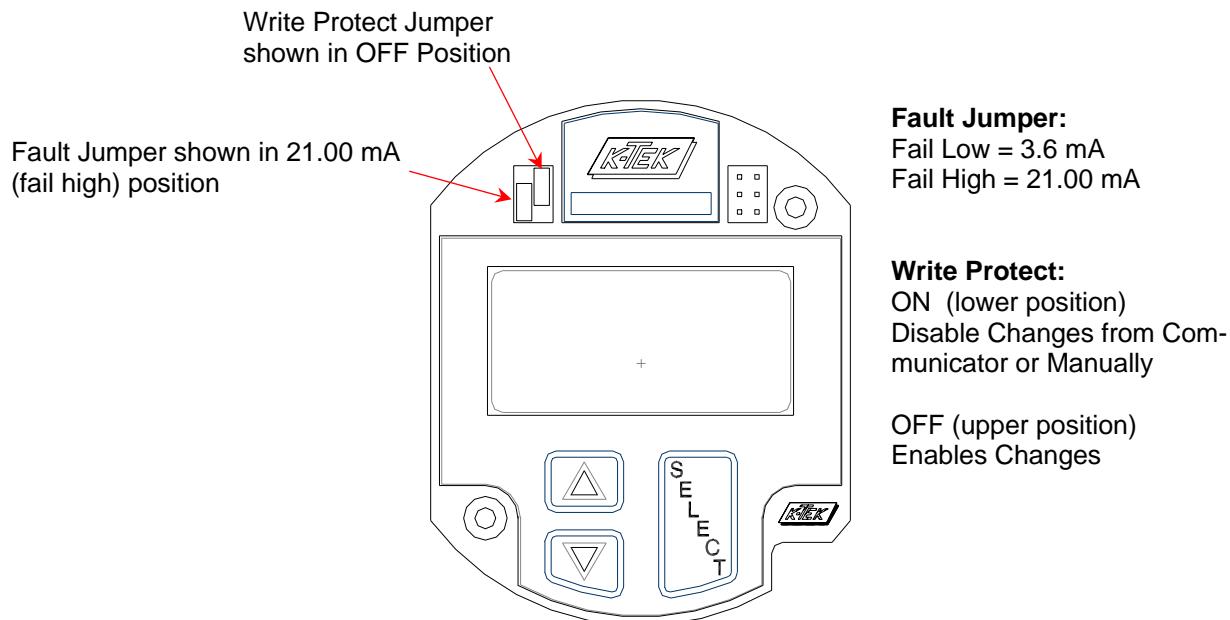


Figure 4.7

5. TROUBLESHOOTING INFORMATION

Use a milliamp (mA) meter to measure the output current. When power is applied the output will go to 4.00 mA for at least one (1) second and then to either the measured level or an alarm condition output. If this does not happen the transmitter may not be receiving enough power or the main electronic is defective. Excessive current above 21.00 mA is also an indication of improper power up or defective electronics.

5.1 Valid Current Loop Outputs

21.0 mA	If the top board jumper is set to HI ALARM a loss of signal, a problem with the configuration or a malfunction will cause the output to be set to the alarm condition of 21.0 mA
20.6 mA	When the level increases above the 20.0 mA point the output will continue up to 20.6 mA and then latch until the level returns below the 20.6 mA level.
4.0 mA to 20.0 mA	Normal output range between 3.8 and 20.6 mA
3.8 mA / (4.0 mA)	When the level decreases below the 4.0 mA point the output will continue down to 3.8 mA and then latch until the level returns above the 3.8 mA level. [If LRS (Low Range Saturation) is set for 4.0 mA, that will be the lowest output, regardless of actual level.]
3.6 mA	If the top board jumper is set to LO ALARM a loss of signal, problem with the configuration, or a malfunction will cause the output to be set to the alarm condition of 3.6 mA

Output spiking up or down will usually result from improper THV or BLK settings. Refer to the initial setup section for details. If a module fails to communicate, verify from the model number that the particular communication option is included.

Note: Signal can be observed using an oscilloscope. Refer to Appendix F for setup procedure.

5.2 Possible Symptoms

SYMPTOM	ACTION
Output spiking high or raw counts jumping low	<input type="checkbox"/> Extend the Blanking (BLK) in increments of 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Lower the Threshold
Output spiking low or raw counts jumping high	<input type="checkbox"/> Raise the Threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Introduce a parallel ground plane
Output mA erratic	<input type="checkbox"/> Check BLK, THV, GS (section 4.4.2)
Output greater than 21 mA	<input type="checkbox"/> Check for shorts between electronics (+ and – on back) and ground (case) <input type="checkbox"/> Change the electronics module <input type="checkbox"/> Power unit with an isolated supply
Output too low	<input type="checkbox"/> Check for proper supply voltage <input type="checkbox"/> Check terminal strip for leakage to cage.
Raw Counts and Output remain constant but in measuring range	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower the Threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Check the probe for obstructions

(continued on next page)

5.2 Possible Symptoms (cont'd)

SYMPTOM	ACTION
Raw Counts are 0 and Output is in alarm	<input type="checkbox"/> Raise the Threshold <input type="checkbox"/> Check probe for presence <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease blanking
No Display	<input type="checkbox"/> Check cables <input type="checkbox"/> Check for proper supply voltage <input type="checkbox"/> Check for proper wiring <input type="checkbox"/> Replace electronics module
21 mA output	<input type="checkbox"/> Unit is in ALRM – check THV, GS (section 4.4.2); check BLK (section 2.3.3.3)
OUTPUT steady even when level moves	<input type="checkbox"/> Check cable for obstructions, buildup, and trash or nearby metal objects.
Unit worked satisfactorily until new IS barrier installed in circuit	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that barrier meets requirements of pg 31 (APPENDIX H) and that sufficient voltage / power is available for device.
Unit reads incorrectly at the top or very end of cable / probe	<input type="checkbox"/> This non-linearity is common at the extreme ends of the probe and can be minimized or eliminated by using the Linearization table.
After a power loss the unit goes to 4 ma before returning to normal reading	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal part of start up cycle

5.3 Electronics Module Replacement

A defective electronics module can be replaced as follows:

1. Before installing a new module record the KO and KG numbers off the new module for future reference. The numbers are marked on the side of the module in the following format: 1-KO-KG, 2-KO-KG for ranges 1 or 2 respectively.
2. Remove the existing module by unscrewing the 2 flat screws holding the module in the housing.
3. Note the orientation of the module and unplug from the housing base.
4. Carefully unplug the coax cable connector from side of the module.
5. Plug the coax cable into the new module.
6. Plug module onto the housing base.
7. Secure the module to the housing by screwing the 2 flat screws.
8. Power the unit and, using the LCD display, go to the CFG menu to KO and KG and enter the numbers written down from the side of the new module for RNG1 or RNG2. (RNG 1 is for probes < 100 ft. / 30.5m.)

The MT2000 is now ready for use without further calibration.

6. HONEYWELL DE OUTPUT OPTION

6.1 Interoperability and Conformance Class

The DE option uses the Honeywell proprietary Digitally Enhanced Protocol for Smart Transmitters. The conformance class is as follows:

The DCS configuration should be set for Class 0, 4 byte Mode.

Class 0: Continuous broadcast, in burst mode, of the following parameters:

PV1: Primary Variable; Level #1 in %

PV Status: OK, Critical or Bad PV

6.2 Operating Modes

The MT2000 transmitter with DE option can be operated in two ways, selectable using the setup menu of the instrument:

1. DE Digital Mode: In this mode the transmitter output is strictly digital and uses the Honeywell DE Protocol, which modulates the loop current On and Off to transmit digital information per above Class Conformance definition.
2. Analog Output Mode: In this mode the Honeywell DE Digital Output is disabled and the transmitter is in a standard 4-20 mA output mode. In this mode no digital communications are available.

NOTE: The current MT2000 Honeywell DE does not support database information. Ensure that the DB parameter in the DE menu is set to OFF.

7. HART PROTOCOL INTERFACE OPTION

The MT2000 transmitter is available with a HART Protocol Option. In order to obtain proper communications a minimum 250 ohm load in series with the loop wiring is required. The HART protocol option allows for the use of the following communicators. Other communicators and HART protocol interfaces can also be used, subject to their capabilities of supporting the GENERIC mode.

7.1 HART Communicator

The MT2000 is not a known product with a HART DEVICE DESCRIPTION. The communicator will come up in GENERIC mode. This mode allows a limited number of commands. The main commands available are:

READ OR WRITE OUTPUT UPPER RANGE & LOWER RANGE VALUES
READ OR WRITE OUTPUT DAMPING VALUE
READ OR WRITE TRANSMITTER TAG, DESCRIPTION, MSG, DATE
PERFORM OUTPUT DIGITAL TRIM
TEST LOOP OUTPUT
SET POLLING ADDRESS

7.2 HART AMS

7.2.1 Compatibility

Software: The supporting software ("Resource Files") for AMS was designed for release with AMS 6.0.

Device: Since all K-TEK's HART compatible devices are based on the Universal (Generic) Model, all versions of the MT2000 (assuming it is equipped with the HART option) will operate under AMS, even those shipped before the release of AMS Version 6.0.

Note for Users with AMS Versions Prior to 6.0: If you do not have AMS version 6.0, the MT2000 will still function as a Generic device, with all of the functionality normally available from a HART perspective.

7.2.2 Resource Files

Availability: The Resource Files necessary for the MT2000 to be recognized as an AMS aware are located on AMS Software CDs beginning with version 6.0. AMS customers with "Foundation" support should automatically receive version 6.0 if they purchased a previous version.

Installation: To install the necessary Resource Files for use with the MT2000, follow the instructions provided with your version of AMS to "Add Device Type". The device will be found as MT2000 under Manufacturer/K-TEK.

Once the Resource Files for the MT are successfully installed (you may have to restart AMS), the device should appear under "Device Connections", or equivalent, depending on your version of AMS.

8. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

EU	Engineering Units Display units selection (inches, mm, feet, %, etc.)
URV	Upper Range Value Location on the transmitter sensor to set as the 20 mA output
LRV	Lower Range Value Location on the transmitter sensor to set as the 4 mA output
K0	Electronic Module Offset Calibration data for each unique electronics module for the MT2000
KG	Electronic Module Gain Calibration data for each unique electronics module for the MT2000
BLK	Blanking Area at the top of the probe that you do not want monitored for process signal return. Usually increased by a value of 4 per inch of nozzle. Default factory value of 210.
THV	Threshold Voltage Minimum value that the return pulse voltage must be to indicate to the electronics it is a real value. Typical factory value to 1.5.
GS	Gain One of four different values (1,2,3,4) which tell the electronics which algorithm to use in determining the value of the return pulse.
HTP	High Trim Point Reference point near the area at which the high Engineering Units value for the transmitter will be set. To be set prior to LRV and URV.
LTP	Low Trim Point Reference point near the area at which the low Engineering Units value for the transmitter will be set. To be set prior to LRV and URV.
ULD	Ultra-Low Dielectric Mode Method of operation of the MT2000 that allows its use in situations where there is no detectable signal along the length of the probe. Typically used in solids with a DC above 1.3 and below 2.0.
LT	Linearization Table Twenty step table inside the MT2000 electronics which can be used to correct the raw signal in situations where the output is not linear
	Stilling Well Metallic Sleeve that the MT2000 probe is inserted inside. Allows probe to be used in lower DC and in situations where there is significant turbulence.
	Coax Probe Probe style similar to the MT2000 installed in a Probe Well but with a much smaller diameter pipe. Can be inserted through a $\frac{3}{4}$ " NPT fitting. Typically used on very clean fluids or compressed gas products.

9. APPENDICES

9.1 APPENDIX A: Sensor Trim

Sensor trim is preset at the factory for a specific type of probe, installation and application condition. Re-trimming in the field should not be necessary unless a major change in antenna length (+/- 40%) is required.

Low Trim Point LTP and High Trim Point HTP are the points used to define the measuring range of the unit. The linear value (in engineering units) and the corresponding "raw counts," representing that location, are stored in the module can now for each trim point. The module determine the level measurement on the sensing probe based on these trim points established.



CAUTION: Changing LTP or HTP will clear the linearization table points since it consists of re-ranging the instrument.

To access the Sensor Trim menu, press the 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons together, when the LCD display is on 'END', at the end of the CFG menu

Sensor trim in the field should be avoided if at all possible. This is because:

- It is difficult to "see" or know the exact conditions that the MT2000 is reading in the field without controlled conditions on the probe and an oscilloscope to confirm them. The MT2000 has no way of discerning whether or not the information it is reading is correct. If trimmed to incorrect conditions, the transmitter measurement may be dramatically incorrect.
- Different types of probes require different styles of gain settings. Coaxial probes and single rod or cable probes in an EC chamber require different gain and calibration fixtures than single rods or cables in an open vessel.
- If the Sensor Trim point settings **LTP** or **HTP** are entered accidentally, the only way to exit this selection without making any changes is to remove power from the transmitter. DO NOT STEP THROUGH THE TRIM DIGITS.

If re-trimming the MT2000 is necessary, please consult the factory for instruction.

Performing the Sensor Trim: if the level can be raised and lowered AND the actual level is known:

1. With the unit powered up, bring the product to a known level about 6 inches above the minimum level.
2. Using the LCD menu, access **LTP**. Use the "Select" and 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons to set the value to the engineering value of the actual level in the selected engineering units.
3. Bring the product to a known level about 10 inches below the maximum level.
4. Using the LCD menu, access **HTP**. Use the "Select" and 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons to set the value to the engineering value of the actual level in the current units.

The engineering unit measurement can be set with a zero reference at any point on the probe. Example 1, below, illustrates how the factory default setup is configured. Example 2 provides an inverted sensor setup if it is desirable.

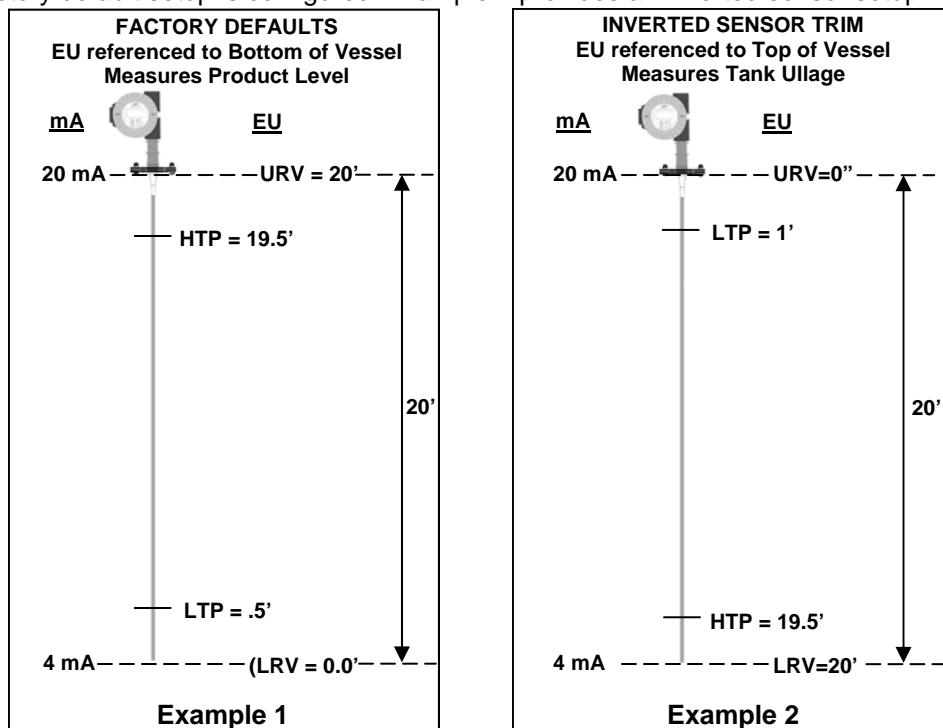


Figure 9.1

The sensor trim is now complete and the LRV has been set to equal 0 and URV has been set to the value of HTP. If other LRV and URV are desired, then proceed to the CAL menu and change LRV and URV accordingly.

If the level cannot be moved, the transmitter must be removed for re-trimming. Please contact the factory before trimming to confirm the procedure to follow. Should the trim be suspected of being corrupted, please consult the factory. The transmitter can be brought back to the factory calibration conditions by performing a “**3 Button** Reset”. This is accomplished by simultaneously pressing “UP”, “DOWN” and “SELECT”. This action is generally recommended as a “last resort” prior to returning the transmitter to the factory for analysis, repair (if needed) and re-calibration.

9.2 APPENDIX B: Additional Special Functions in the CFG2 (Hidden) Menu

These functions are accessed by pressing the ‘UP’ and ‘DOWN’ buttons together, when the LCD display is on ‘END’ at the end of the CFG menu. Enter the Sensor Trim menu and scroll down to access the following functions:

Configuration 2 (Hidden) Menu

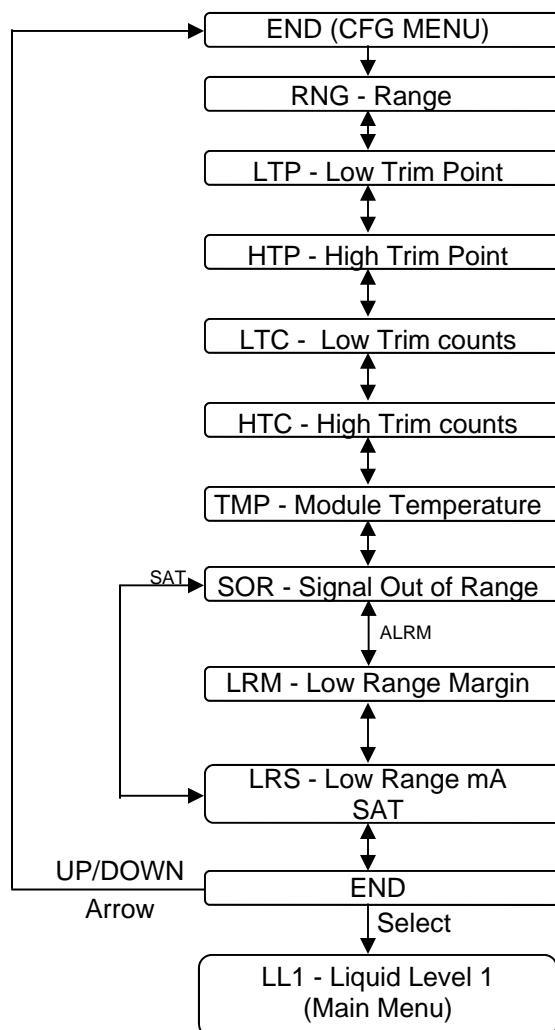


Figure 9.2

9.2 APPENDIX B: Additional Special Functions in the CFG2 (Hidden) Menu (continued)

These functions are accessed by pressing the 'UP' and 'DOWN' buttons together, when the LCD display is on 'END' at the end of the CFG menu. Enter the Sensor Trim menu and scroll down to access the following functions:

- **RNG**

Range Selection - Select Range 1 for sensors < 100 ft. (30.5 m) and range 2 for sensors \geq 100 ft. (30.5 m).

- **LTP**

Sensor "Lower Trim Point" defines a point on the sensor at which the display will indicate the value entered for LTP. Refer to Appendix A for Sensor Trim instructions.

- **HTP**

Sensor "High Trim Point" defines a point on the sensor at which the display will indicate the value entered for HTP. Refer to Appendix A for Sensor Trim instructions.

- **LTC / HTC**

Low Trim Counts; High Trim Counts: The Raw Counts that are determined by the transmitter for the Low and High Trim Points. These values are shown as "Display Only" and are changed only if the transmitter is re-trimmed.

- **TMP**

Display only - Module Temperature in Deg. C

- **SOR**

Signal Out of Range: SOR has two selections – SAT = Saturation; ALRM = Alarm. This function can prevent the abrupt output mA change that is common in applications of low dielectric constant fluids in an EC chambers. To take advantage of this programming, the module's Failure Alarm jumper must be set HIGH, and ALRM must be selected. Description: SAT (normal operation) and ALRM selections are described below.

- **SAT** – (Existing transmitter normal operation with a low D.C. fluid): When the chamber level exceeds the URV, the output will continue to track the level until the output saturates at 20.56mA. Should the level continue to increase to the point that the level echo is lost, the next echo that the module immediately recognizes is the centering disc at the end of the antenna. Since the centering disc echo is being detected through the low DC fluid, it appears significantly below the actual distance and the output drives to 3.86mA (saturated output) causing significant control problems. This situation is generally not a problem with a high DC fluid application because when the transmitter loses its echo, it cannot "see" the centering disc through the fluid and therefore enters the transmitter's "alarm" mode (generally set High @ 21 mA).

- **ALRM** – As the level increases as described in SAT above, when the level increases such that the transmitter loses the echo from the real level (output is 20.56 mA), the transmitter is prevented from "seeing" the centering disc below the engineering units entered in LRM. If the transmitter sees no echo, it will enter its alarm state (21 mA) as programmed by the jumpers on the face of the module. The transmitter's output now simply increases from 20.56 mA (out of range saturation – high) to 21 mA (Transmitter Failure Alarm – High), preventing any control upset. When the level drops and the transmitter re-acquires the true level echo, the transmitter's output will change from 21 mA (Failure Alarm high) to 20.56 mA (measurement out of range –high), and then track the level downward to 20 mA (URV) and normal operation.

- **LRM** – Low Range Margin – the limiting distance below LRV (4.0 mA value) at which a valid echo will be recognized. This value is displayed and can be changed only when ALRM is selected. LRM is a positive value and can be up to 50% of sensor trim span. This value is not critical and is typically set at 4.0" (10cm).

- **LRS**

Low Range Saturation is the lowest current output that the transmitter can attain in normal operation (not in alarm condition), regardless of the actual measurement value. The LRS limit has no effect on the "Fail Low" alarm current (3.60mA if selected) with the Fail Hi/Lo jumper position on the face of the module. Should the transmitter lose its echo, the transmitter will immediately enter its low alarm state (no damping effect) of 3.60mA. LRS has two selections:

- 3.85 sets 3.85mA as the low limit for the mA signal. As the level decreases below the LRV, the output current will change proportionally, down to the limit.
- 4.0 sets 4.0mA as the low current limit from the transmitter, preventing a "negative" level in the control system.

9.3 APPENDIX C: Linearization

The MT2000's multi-point linearization system allows improved measurement accuracy along the length of the probe. In particular, this feature can be used to correct non-linearity, which can be seen, typically close to the top and close to the bottom of the sensing probe. In most application, linearization is not required.

The MT2000 linearization uses a table of points set up by the user. For every point, there is an input measurement, provided by the instrument, and an output measurement, provided by the user. As the detected level travels the probe length, the measurement output is calculated from each segment of the table. The table points are used to map sensor measurement to sensor output.

To access the linearization table:

- Access the CAL menu and use 'UP ARROW' to scroll to LIN TABL, then press "Select".

To clear the linearization table

- Access the linearization table and scroll up to LIN RSET, then press "Select" to clear the table.

Setting up Linearization Table Points:

Probe Length	Table Points
24" Probe	0.1", 0.5", 1", 1.5", 2.0", 3.0", 4.0", 6", 12.0", 18", 19", 20", 21", 23"
48" Probe	0.1", 1", 2", 3", 4", 6", 12", 24", 36", 42", 43", 44", 45", 46", 47"
120" Probe	.5", 3", 6", 12", 24", 36", 48", 60", 72", 84", 96", 108", 114", 117", 119"

Notes on Linearization Table Usage:

- A point may be removed ("zeroed out") from the table by entering "0" for its value. If a point is zeroed out, it is ignored when measurement output is calculated.
- For all points in the table, all points must be increasing in measurement, with the exception of zeroed points; therefore, it is recommended that when setting up the table, points should be set up sequentially from lowest to highest measurement.
- It is also recommended to leave several "zeroed" points between active linearization points for later use if needed without having to rebuild the entire table.
- A zeroed point may be set again, provided it is increasing with respect to the previous points in the table list.

Saving/Loading a Linearization Table:

Because setting up the linearization table can be a time-consuming process, it is recommended to save a copy of the table, to allow reloading of the table from a previous save.

To save the current linearization table:

Under the CAL menu:

Scroll to LIN TABL, then press "Select".

Scroll up to LIN SAVE, then press "Select".

To load a saved linearization table:

Under the CAL menu:

Scroll to LIN TABL, then press "Select".

Scroll up to LIN LOAD, then press "Select".

9.4 APPENDIX D: Interface Applications

It is possible to use an MT2000 to determine the level of an interface but certain requirements must be met:

1. The dielectric constant of the upper liquid must be low (between 2 and 3).
2. The dielectric constant of the lower liquid must be higher than the upper liquid (10 or greater).
3. The interface layer must be contained within a few inches.
4. A means of venting all vapor/gas from the top of the chamber must be available.
5. The standard MT2000 can only measure the interface of two liquids in a completely flooded chamber. For interface measurements with vapor space above the upper fluid, the MT2000 interface option must be used. Refer to the MT2000 Total and Interface Level Transmitter Data Sheet on the K-TEK website (www.ktekcorp.com).



CAUTION:

1. If the dielectric constant of the upper phase varies it will have an impact on the accuracy of the measurement. Should it change significantly it can be necessary to re-trim the MT2000. Refer to Appendix A for the Sensor Trim information.
2. If the chamber does not remain totally flooded the interface measurement will not be correct.
3. A means of venting all vapor/gas must be incorporated. This is typically accomplished by installing a "bleed ring" between the top flange on the chamber and the MT2000.
4. A means of moving the interface between two known points is extremely beneficial, and is generally accomplished using "drain rings" at the upper and lower process connections. This will allow setting 0% and 100% interface levels at the transmitter to make calibration (and resetting sensor trim if needed) much more accurate.
5. The MT2000 can only measure the interface between two liquids be operated in a chamber or vessel that MUST remains completely flooded. If this condition is not met, the measurement will be invalid. If the installation will have a vapor space continuously present in top of the chamber the M4AI module (MT2000 interface module) must be used. Refer to the MT2000 Total and Interface Level Transmitter Data Sheet on the K-TEK website (www.ktekcorp.com).

As discussed in the Ultra Low Dielectric Mode (ULD) section, the signal's rate of propagation, or time of flight, changes when passing through a low dielectric product. Using this concept and the response of the MT2000 in a high dielectric, an interface level can be determined and tracked. In order to setup the calibration range of the transmitter, one of the following needs to be available: the dielectric constant of the upper liquid, the actual level of the product, or the ability to manipulate the product. If the dielectric constant of the upper liquid is known, the calibration points can be determined using the formulas from the ULD mode. As shown in drawing (A), the LRV can be determined with the formula $LRV=(A+ML) * (\ddot{O}dc)$. The URV can be determined using the formula $URV=A * (\ddot{O}dc)$.

If the dielectric constant of the upper level is not known but the actual level is known. Using the same concept as above we can reverse calculate the dielectric constant and then determine the LRV and URV. For instance, if the actual interface level was at point A on the example figure on this page with that dimension being 6 inches and the displayed measurement from the transmitter was 8.5 inches. Divide the displayed value by the actual value ($8.5/6 = 1.416$). Squaring this answer will result in the dielectric constant of the product ($1.416^2 = 2.00$). Now that the dielectric constant is known, the LRV and URV can be set using the previous formulas.

If the level can be manipulated, the calibration points can be set using the push buttons. One thing to note at this point is that the calibration points are not going to match the actual liquid level and may be confusing to some customers. In addition, the range of the calibration will not correspond to the actual measured movement of the level. To compensate for this, the transmitter can be re-trimmed in process if the level can be manipulated. Note that the 38 raw counts per inch will change when this is done. It may also be necessary to re-trim the unit if the LRV falls at an unacceptable level (recognized by flashing numbers on the LRV screen). This can occur if the probe is short or the dielectric constant of the upper liquid is higher than 2.

K-TEK recommends that the EC or other chamber used have a vent and drain to truly set the interface at real world points (in other words fill to the upper connection with water and then drain the water down till the oil water interface is at the CL of the lower nozzle).

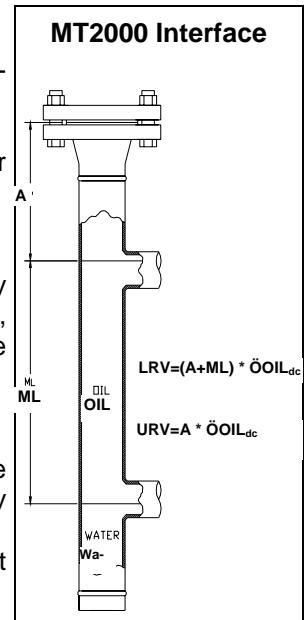


Figure 9.3

9.5 APPENDIX E: Oscilloscope Use & Setup for Troubleshooting

9.5.1 General Setup

- Connect Channel A to Pin 6
- Connect GND to Pin 3
- Connect Trigger to External to Pin 4
- Set Volts to 500 mV / div
- Set Time to 50 μ Sec / div

Your output should resemble this:

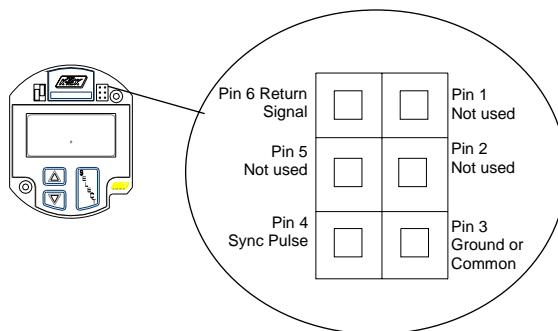
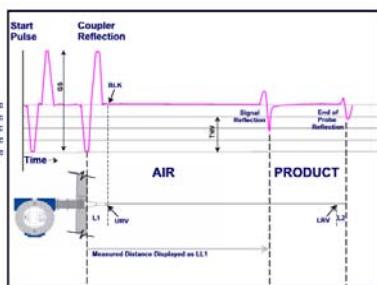


Figure 9.4

9.5.2 Use and setup of the oscilloscope for the MT2000

Prerequisites:

- Requires a Dual Channel Oscilloscope
- Procedure is based upon Fluke portable Oscilloscopes

Scope Settings:

Channel A:

- Connect Probe A tip to "Signal 2"
- Set Range to 1 Volt / Div.
- Set input A to DC Coupled
- Connect probe grounds to "Common"

Channel B:

- Connect Probe tip to "Sync. Pulse"; Note: "Sync Pulse" is actually the Blanking Signal and its position changes when BLK is changed.
- Set range to 1 volt/div
- Set input B to DC coupled
- Set time to \sim 500 μ Sec/Div.
- Change timing and trigger: up and down as needed to see top of probe or the whole probe length, depending on overall length
- Set Trigger to Channel B, set level at 2 volts, "negative slope", "wait for trigger", "recurrent", per scope options in trigger menu.
- Set time delay to -2 division

NOTE: The signal waveform will be visible on Channel A. When changing the Blanking (BLK) the waveform will move. Increasing BLK will shift the waveform to the left. If the scope time delay is set to -2 Div., then set the blanking so that any coupler pulses below 2 vdc are to the left of the end of the second division. Set THV to a value that crosses the wanted signal, but does not cross any other baseline down going "bumps".

9.6 APPENDIX F: CE Certificate of Conformity



K-TEK LLC
18321 Swamp Road
Prairieville, Louisiana 70769, USA
Tel: (225) 673-6100 Fax: (225) 673-2525

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The EU Directives covered by this Declaration:

89/336/EEC Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, amended by 92/31/EEC & 93/68/EEC
72/23/EEC Low Voltage Equipment Directive, amended by 93/68/EEC

The Products Covered by this Declaration:

MT2000 Series, 2 Wire Loop Powered, Level Transmitters

The Basis on which Conformity is being declared:

The product identified above complies with the requirements of the above EU Directives by meeting the following standards:

EN50081-2 Radiated and Conducted Emission
EN50082-2 Radiated and Conducted Immunity
EN61000-4 Electro Magnetic Immunity

The technical documentation required to demonstrate that the product meets the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive has been compiled by the signatory below and is available for inspection by the relevant enforcement authorities. The CE mark was first applied in 2001

The products described above comply with the essential requirements of the directives specified.

Signed: Eric Fawcett

Authority: Vice President Research & Development

Date: September 5, 2001

CAUTION

The attention of the specifier, purchaser, installer, or user is drawn to the following special measures and limitations to use which must be observed when the product is taken into service to maintain compliance with the above directives:

- 1) Proper Installation of the instrument requires use of shielded cable for the loop wiring, and mounting to an electrically shielded tank.

Details of these special measures and limitations are also contained in the product manuals.

Certificate of Analysis

K-TEK

Failure Mode and Effect Diagnostic Analysis on Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter MT2000

The MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter is a 2-wire, 4 – 20 mA smart device. The MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter is classified as a Type B device according to IEC61508, having a hardware fault tolerance of 0. The analysis shows that the device has a Safe Failure Fraction between 60 and 90% (assuming that the logic solver is programmed to detect over-scale and under-scale currents) and therefore may be used up to SIL-1 as a single device.

The failure rates for the Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter MT2000 are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^H &= 66 * 10^{-9} \text{ failures per hour} \\ \lambda^L &= 663 * 10^{-9} \text{ failures per hour} \\ \lambda^{DU} &= 216 * 10^{-9} \text{ failures per hour}\end{aligned}$$

Failure rates according to IEC 61508

Failure Categories	λ_{sd}	λ_{su}^*	λ_{dd}	λ_{du}	SFF
Low trip	663 FIT	237 FIT	66 FIT	216 FIT	81.7%
High trip	66 FIT	237 FIT	663 FIT	216 FIT	81.7%

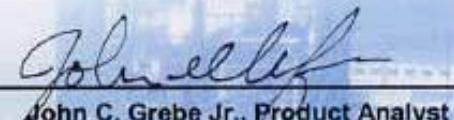
(*Note that the SU category includes failures that do not cause a spurious trip)

These failure rates are valid for the useful lifetime of the product, which is > 50 years.

A user of the MT2000 Guided Wave Radar Level Transmitter can utilize these failure rates in a probabilistic model of a safety instrumented function (SIF) to determine suitability in part for safety instrumented system (SIS) usage in a particular safety integrity level (SIL).

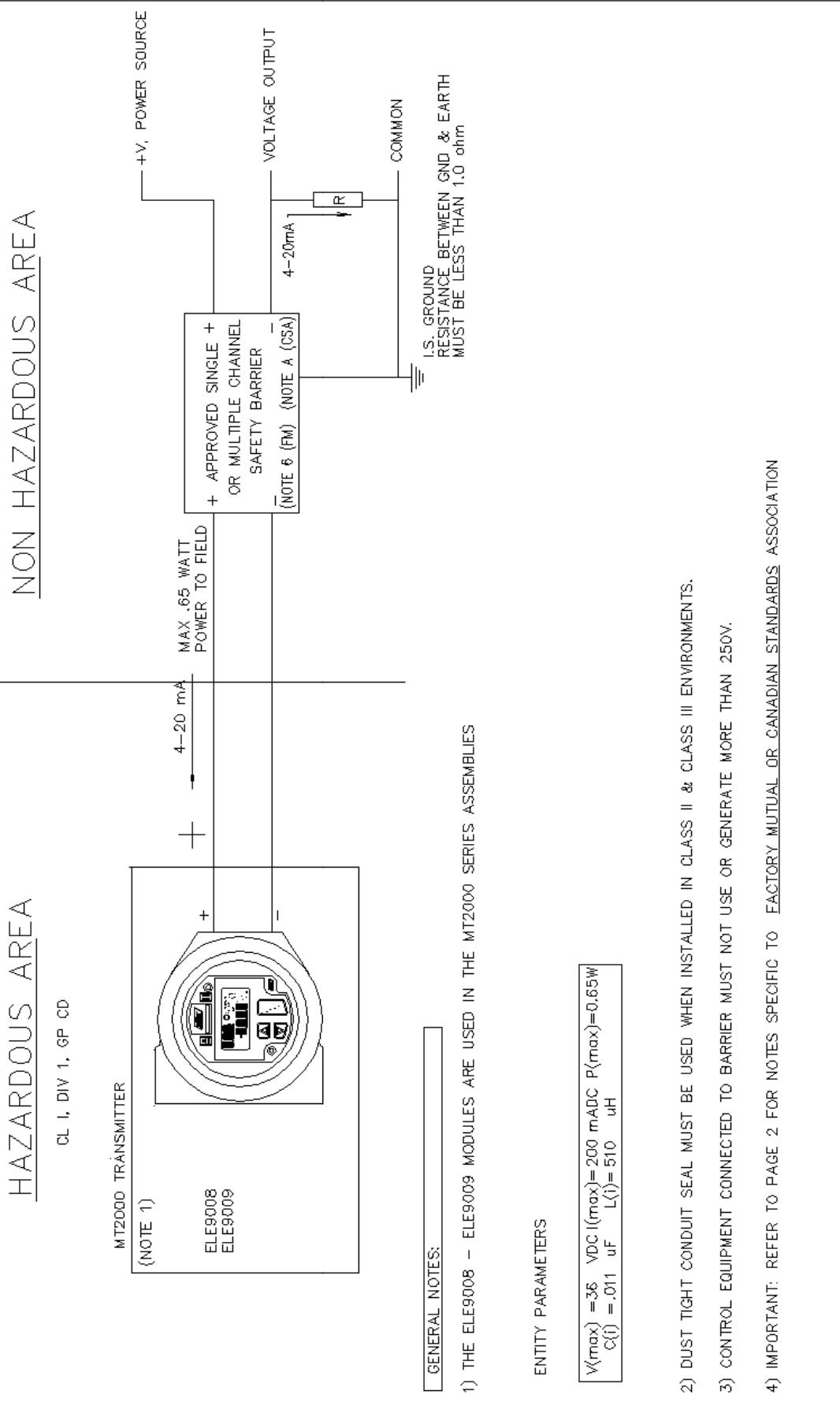
The full background, methods, and analysis are documented in the complete FMEDA report Ktek 03-07-28 R002 v110 FMEDA MT2000




John C. Grebe Jr., Product Analyst


Dr. William M. Goble, P.E., CFSE

9.8 APPENDIX H: Installation Drawings for Intrinsic Safety & Standard Wiring



9.8 APPENDIX H: Installation Drawings for Intrinsic Safety & Standard Wiring (continued)

NOTES RELATED TO FM APPROVAL:

- 5) THE ELE9008 – ELE9009 MODULES CONFORMS TO FMRC APPROVAL STANDARD NO.3610.
- 6) SAFETY BARRIER MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
 $V_{(oc)} \text{ or } V_{(t)} \leq V_{(\max)} \text{, } I_{(sc)} \text{ or } I_{(t)} \leq I_{(\max)} \text{, } C_{(a)} > (C_{(i)} + C_{(\text{cable})}) \text{, } L_{(a)} > (L_{(i)} + L_{(\text{cable})})$
- 7) FOR DIV 2 APPLICATIONS, THE TRANSMITTER MUST EITHER BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE FOR DIVISION 2 WIRING METHODS OR CONNECT TO AN FMRC APPROVED BARRIER.
- 8) ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT MUST BE FMRC APPROVED.
- 9) NONINCENDIVE FIELD WIRE PARAMETERS:

ENTITY PARAMETERS

$$\begin{aligned} V_{(\max)} &= 36 \text{ VDC } I_{(\max)} = 90 \text{ mA DC } P_{(\max)} = 0.65 \text{ W} \\ C_{(i)} &= 0.11 \text{ uF } L_{(i)} = 510 \text{ uH} \end{aligned}$$

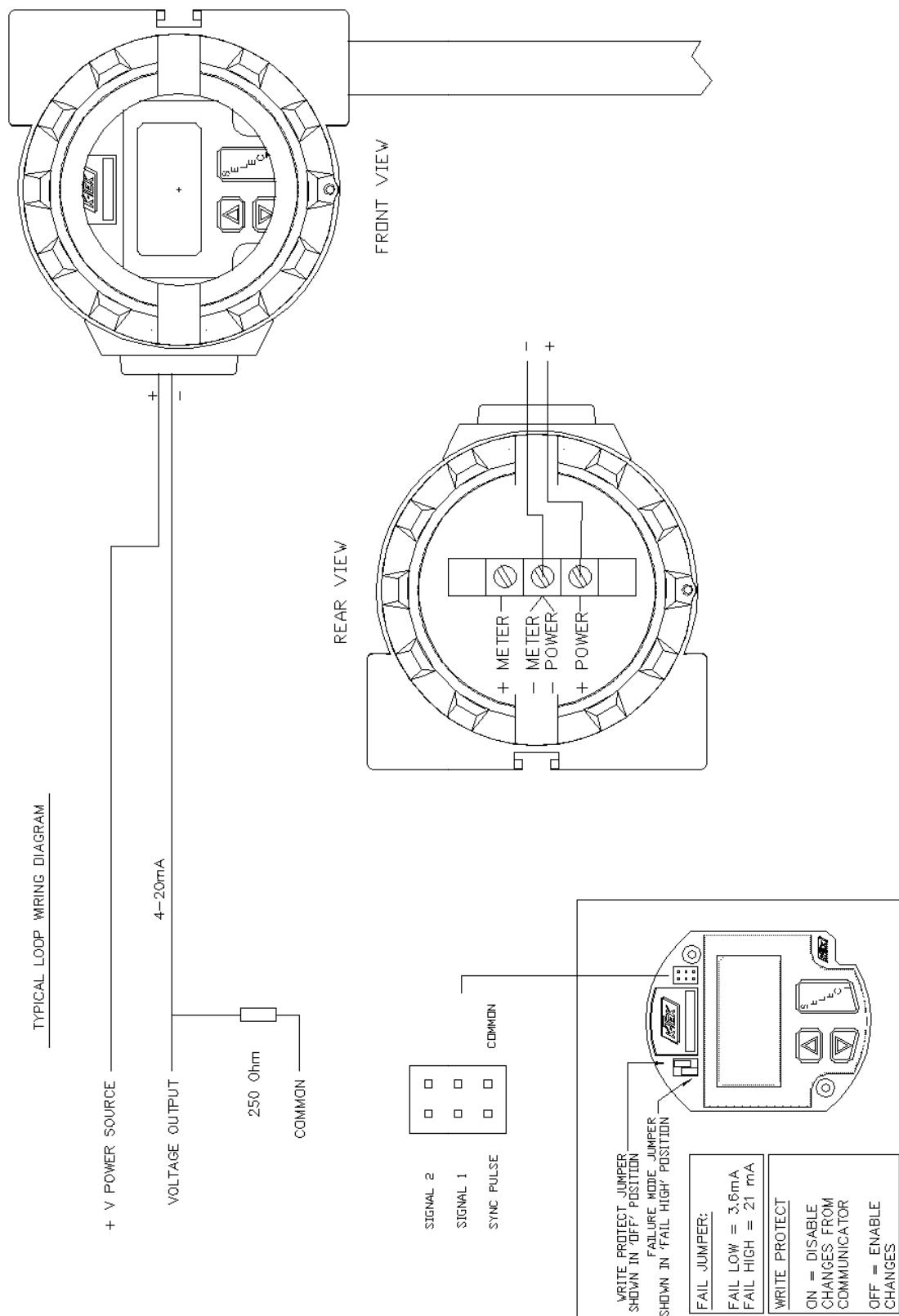
- 10) INSTALLATION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANSI/ISA RP12.6 AND THE NEC ANSI/NFPA 70.

- 11) SYSTEM CALCULATIONS: ADD CABLE CAPACITANCE & INDUCTANCE TO TRANSMITTER ENTITY PARAMETERS (I.E. ALL FIELD INSTALLED CAPACITANCE & INDUCTANCE MUST BE CONSIDERED). IF CABLE PARAMETERS ARE NOT KNOWN, 60pF/ft & 0.2uH/ft SHOULD BE USED.

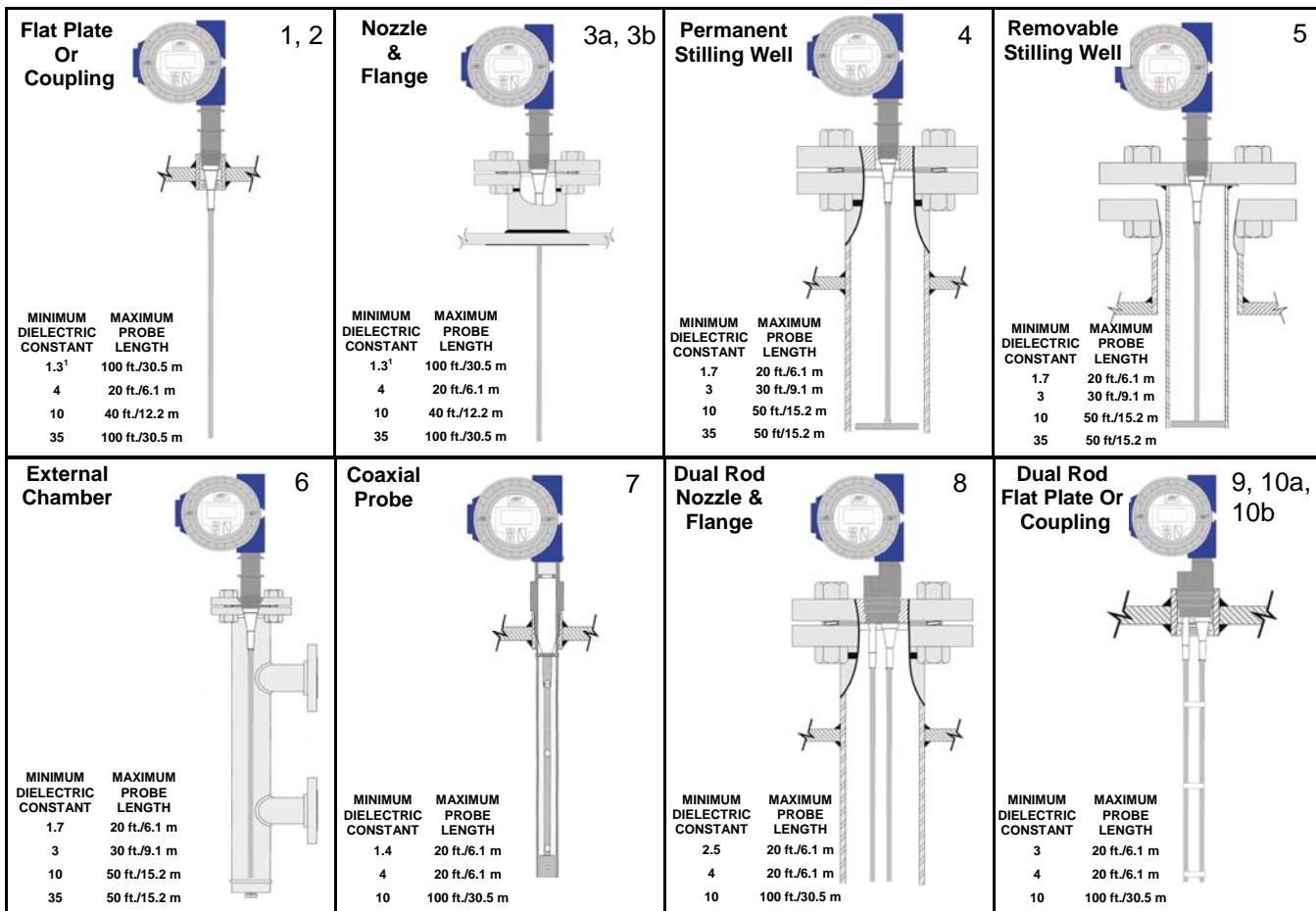
NOTES RELATED TO CSA CERTIFICATION:

- A) SAFETY BARRIER MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
 $V_{(oc)} \leq V_{(\max)} \text{, } I_{(sc)} \leq I_{(\max)} \text{, } C_{(a)} > (C_{(i)} + C_{(\text{cable})}) \text{, } L_{(a)} > (L_{(i)} + L_{(\text{cable})})$
- B) ONE CERTIFIED DUAL CHANNEL OR TWO SINGLE CHANNEL BARRIERS MAY BE USED WHERE BOTH CHANNELS HAVE BEEN CERTIFIED FOR USE TOGETHER WITH COMBINED ENTITY.
- C) FOR DIV 2 APPLICATIONS, THE TRANSMITTER MUST BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE PART 1 (C22.1) FOR DIVISION 2 WIRING METHODS.
- D) ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT MUST BE CSA CERTIFIED.
- E) INSTALLATION SHALL CONFORM TO THE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH SAFETY BARRIERS, AND TO THE C.E.C. PART I.
- F) ADDITIONAL NOMENCLATURE: Exia – INTRINSICALLY SAFE – SECURITE INTRINSEQU
- G) WARNING: SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR USE IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS.
 AVERTISSEMENT: LA SUBSTITUTION DE COMPOSANTS PEUT RENDRE CE MATERIEL INACCEPTABLE POUR LES EMPLACEMENTS DANGEREUX.
- H) WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD – DO NOT DISCONNECT EQUIPMENT UNLESS POWER HAS BEEN SWITCHED OFF
 OR THE AREA IS KNOWN TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS.
 AVERTISSEMENT: RISQUE D'EXPLOSION – AVANT DE DISCONNECTER L'EQUIPEMENT, COUPER LE COURANT OU S'ASSURER QUE L'EMPLACEMENT EST DÉSIGNÉ NON DANGEREUX.

9.8 APPENDIX H: Installation Drawings for Intrinsic Safety & Standard Wiring (continued)



9.9 APPENDIX I: Mounting Configurations



1. Accuracy subject to changes in dielectric constant. Ultra-Low Dielectric (ULD) measurement method supports dielectric constants from 1.3 to a maximum of 2.0.

Figure 9.4

9.10 APPENDIX J: Warranty Statement

5 YEAR WARRANTY FOR:

KM26 Magnetic Liquid Level Gauges; MagWave Dual Chamber System; LS Series Mechanical Level Switches (LS500, LS550, LS600, LS700, LS800 & LS900); EC External Chambers, STW Stilling Wells and ST95 Seal Pots.

3 YEAR WARRANTY FOR:

KCAP300 & KCAP400 capacitance switches. BETA Pressure and Temperature Switches have a limited factory guarantee, excluding wetted parts & consumables.

2 YEAR WARRANTY FOR:

AT100, AT100S and AT200 series transmitters; RS80 and RS85 liquid vibrating fork switches; RLT100 and RLT200 reed switch level transmitters; TX, TS, TQ, IX and IM thermal dispersion switches; IR10 and PP10 External Relays; MT2000, MT5000, MT5100 and MT5200 radar level transmitters; RI100 Repeat Indicators; KP paddle switches; A02, A75 & A77 RF capacitance level switches and A38 RF capacitance level transmitters; Buoyancy Level Switches (MS50, MS10, MS8D & MS8F); Magnetic Level Switches (MS30, MS40, MS41, PS35 & PS45).

1 YEAR WARRANTY FOR:

KM50 gauging device; AT500 and AT600 series transmitters; LaserMeter and SureShot series laser transmitters; LPM200 digital indicator; DPM100 digital indicators; APM100 analog indicators; KVIEW series digital indicators and controllers; SF50 and SF60 vibrating fork switches, KB Electro-Mechanical Continuous Measuring Devices, KSONIK ultrasonic level switches, transmitters & transducers, ChuteMaster Microwave Transmitter / Receiver and TiltMaster Switches.

SPECIAL WARRANTY CONSIDERATIONS:

K-TEK does not honor OEM warranties for items not manufactured by K-TEK (i.e. Palm Pilots). These claims should be handled directly with the OEM.

K-TEK will repair or replace, at K-TEK's election, defective items which are returned to K-TEK by the original purchaser within the period specified above from the **shipment date** of the item and which is found, upon examination by K-TEK, to its satisfaction, to contain defects in materials or workmanship which arose only under normal use and service and which were not the result of either alterations, misuse, abuse, improper or inadequate adjustments, applications or servicing of the product. **K-TEK's warranty does not include onsite repair or services.** Field service rates can be supplied on request.

If a product is believed to be defective, the original purchaser shall notify K-TEK and request a Returned Material Authorization before returning the material to K-TEK, with transportation **prepaid** by the purchaser. (To expedite all returns/repairs from outside of the United States, consult K-TEK's customer service team (service@ktekcorp.com) to determine an optimal solution for shipping method and turnaround time.) The product, with repaired or replaced parts, shall be returned to the purchaser at any point in the world with transportation prepaid by K-TEK for best-way transportation only. K-TEK is not responsible for expedited shipping charges. If the product is shipped to K-TEK freight collect, then it will be returned to the customer freight collect.

If inspection by K-TEK does not disclose any defects in material or workmanship, K-TEK's normal charges for repair and shipment shall apply (minimum 250.00 USD).

The materials of construction for all K-TEK products are clearly specified and it is the responsibility of the purchaser to determine the compatibility of the materials for the application.

THE FOREGOING WARRANTY IS K-TEK'S SOLE WARRANTY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE EXCLUDED AND NEGATED TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW. NO PERSON OR REPRESENTATIVE IS AUTHORIZED TO EXTEND ANY OTHER WARRANTY OR CREATE FOR K-TEK ANY OTHER LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF K-TEK'S PRODUCTS. THE REMEDIES SET FORTH IN THIS WARRANTY ARE EXCLUSIVE OF ALL OTHER REMEDIES AGAINST K-TEK. K-TEK SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND. K-TEK'S SOLE OBLIGATION SHALL BE TO REPAIR OR REPLACE PARTS (FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE IN MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP) WHICH ARE RETURNED BY THE PURCHASER TO K-TEK.